

# MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

A National Republican Newspaper. Devoted to Constitutional Liberty, Union, and every true Interest of the Country.

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## The Republican

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MARSHALL COUNTY DEMOCRAT, T. M. DUNN and H. B. DICKSON, proprietors.

CHARLES PALMER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and Hats & Caps.

J. G. OSBORNE, Attorney & Counselor at Law. Office up stairs over Palmer's Store, Plymouth, Ind.

D. J. W. BENNETT's office at his residence three doors north of Edwards' hotel, on Michigan street.

BROOKS & EVANS, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Ready made Clothing; corner Lafayette & Mich. streets.

J. BROWNLEE & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Ready made Clothing, Hardware & Cutlery.

DR. T. A. LEMON, Practicing Physician, and dealer in Drugs & Medicines, Oil, Paints & Groceries, east side Michigan street.

A. VINEGAR, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Groceries and Provisions, east side Michigan street.

L. PLATT, Chair & Cabinet maker, and Undertaker. Furniture room in north room of the old Plymouth Hotel.

J. HASELTON, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots & Shoes, and Shoe Findings, west side Michigan street.

JOSEPH POTTER Saddle and Harness manufacturer, corner Lafayette and Center streets.

G. S. CLEVELAND Wholesale and retail dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, new building, north side Lafayette st.

N. H. OGLEBEE & Co. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Crockery &c., in the Brick Store.

ICE CREAM SALOON, M. H. Tibbits proprietor, up stairs in Rusk's building.

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PERKINS & THOMPSON, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Drugs Medicines, Oil, Paints, Glass & Glassware, and Groceries.

BROWN & BAXTER Manufacturers of Tin Sheet Iron and Copperware, and dealers in Stoves—sign of Tin Shop & Stove.

C. H. REVE, Att'y. at Law. Collections punctually attended to in Northern Indiana. Leads for sale cheap.

M. W. SMITH, Justice of the peace, will attend to business in the Circuit and Civil Pleas courts. Over the Post office.

D. R. SAM'L. HIGGINBOTHAM, Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence on east side of Michigan street.

JOHN COBLE, Keeps a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Vegetables and Meats of all kinds. Cor. Gano & Mich. sts.

R. J. D. GRAY, Eclectic Physician, will attend to calls day or night. Office four doors north of C. H. Reve's residence.

ELLIOTT & Co. Wagon, Carriage & Flow Manufacturers, at their new stand at the south end of the Bridge, Michigan street.

D. R. BROWN, Physician and Surgeon, will promptly attend to all calls in his profession. Office at his residence, south Plymouth.

L. A. JOSEPH, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, South Plymouth.

DR. CHAS. WEST, Eclectic Physician, Office at his residence, east side Michigan street.

L. FAIRLO, Cabinet Maker and undertaker, corner Center & Washington sts.

EDWARDS' HOTEL, Wm. C. Edwards Proprietor, corner of Michigan and Washington streets.

P. C. TURNER, House Carpenter & Joiner, Shop on Washington street, east of Michigan street.

A. K. BRIGGS, Horse Shoeing and Blacksmithing of all kinds done to order. Shop south east of Edwards' Hotel.

AMERICAN HOUSE, G. P. Cherry & Son proprietors, South Plymouth.

M. H. PEPPER & CO., Dealers in Family Groceries, Provisions, Confectionaries &c. South Plymouth.

W. BRICK & LAMSON, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painters. Shop south end of the Bridge, Plymouth, Ind.

### In the Market.

WHEAT at the highest market prices taken on subscription to the Republican, delivered at the office. Oct. 9, 56.

### Cheesman's Pills.

THE True source of Health in the Female Constitution. Just received and for sale by P. H. SHERRING & THOMPSON. Aug. 7, 1856.

## Poetical.

Our sweet song-bird, "Gracie," sings harmoniously. How delightful her notes must be to devotional ears:

For the Republican.

### The Sabbath Bell.

Hark! I hear the Sabbath Bell,  
Sweetly sounding on the air,  
Sister, now array thyself,  
And go forth to the house of prayer,  
And upon thy bended knee,  
Breathe to Heaven a prayer for me.

Sister, haste thee, haste away,  
Still the notes to me are borne,  
'Tis a welcome call to pray,  
On this silent Sabbath morn.  
Happy they who revert seek  
The hallowed place with spirit meek.

There thou'lt hear of Israel's sons  
Who their bondage long had borne,  
How the Lord did raise up one  
To lead them forth from Egypt's scorn,  
And how a "sign" by night and day,  
Was always given to show the way.

Thou'lt hear how the Shepherd boy,  
Saw Goliath with a sling,  
How the people shout for joy,  
How the "Boy" became a "King,"  
Because he trusted in the Lord,  
And strove to keep His holy word.

Ah! thou'lt hear of Him whose love  
Sought to save our souls from pain,  
Who left the Heaven above,  
Suffered death and rose again,  
That we, through Him might come to  
Ab, thou'lt list to truths divine.

Gentle sister, now depart,  
Reverently thine ear incline,  
Write the teaching 's on thy heart,  
Ah! methinks thy placid brow  
Wears the Saviour's sign now.

'Tis the "pearl" of price unfold,  
May it e'er thy brow adorn,  
Richer far than gems or gold,  
Which earth's monarch's e'er have worn,  
The precious passport to the given,  
For entrance at the gate of Heaven.

WOODLAND WILD. GRACIE.

### Politics and News.

#### The Extension of Slavery.

Grand Program of Jefferson Davis—

Slavery Extension to be the Union

Preserving Plan in the Democratic

Platform

The New Orleans Delta, one of the

most rabid disunionist Buchanan journals

in the country, takes Buchanan's election

for granted, and claims all the credit for

the South. It closes its article as follows:

Mr. Buchanan, if elected, will owe his success entirely to the reaction in the

Northern mind, caused by the determined

attitude of the Southern party. We may

be called extremists, or fire-eaters or

what not—it does not matter. While

we cannot be driven into the abandonment

ment of principle to serve party success,

we are ready to maintain the rights and

institutions of the South even to disunion.

This conviction we have fostered in

the Southern mind. It is a pity it was

not fostered twenty years since.—

It would have saved to the parties a deal

of trouble. But the Southern party has

something else to do now. Having

checked for a time the black republican

crusade, we must push forward these re-

forms at home, which are necessary

for the assertion and maintenance of our

equality in the Union, or of our national

ality and independence out of it.

Remember Nicaragua and Cuba are

very more important to us than Kansas

territory, though we should not renounce

the latter. Mexico is not far off. The

genius of commercial empire beckons to

us from Tehuantepec. But Nicaragua

is the great political nucleus, and while

the "national" men of the South are

busy over the spoils of the victory won

through the courage and boldness of the

Southern party, let us put forth all our

strength in Nicaragua.

We have only four years to prepare

for the great contest in 1860. Give Wal-

ker the power, and he will solve

not only the Central American

question, but with it that of Cuba.—

Once firmly established in Nicaragua, he

will restore the West Indies to their original

the Southern party. We have shown our power in national politics let us give it practical direction at home.

In the foregoing we have briefly reviewed the causes which led to the reaction in the North, and sketched the assumption that Buchanan's election was a certainty. But what will be the significance, with regard to all the important questions of the day, we shall be compelled to leave to the solution of time. So far as it may convey a rebuke to the fanatical spirit of the North; so far as it may be an effectual protest against the open attempt of one section to subject another to the tyranny of a hostile majority, so far as it may show that the resistance policy of the South is really the only policy that can save the Union and our rights and our honor at the same time, thus far, at least, it will be a triumph for the South, and a valuable lesson to the politicians of both sections. It will prove that Northern interest is superior to Northern fanaticism, and that slavery though the subject of sectional agitation is in reality the strongest conservative and national element in the Union.

What the northern wing of the Democratic Congress may do with the slavery question we shall have to leave to future developments. We fear, however, it is deeply imbued with the non-extension theory, to which so many democratic leaders, North and South, have given their sanction. It was no good omen to see the younger Van Buren and John C. Breckinridge making speeches from the same platform and in the same cause, and the elder Van Buren and Mr. Buchanan embracing upon the same construction of the Nebraska Bill.

These omens have not been improved by the profuse declarations made by democratic speakers and journals of the North, that the black republicans uttered "inflammatory lies" in charging Mr. Buchanan with being in favor of slavery extension. Why so earnest in this denial if the Northern democracy desires to preserve the political equality of the South, to which the extension of slavery is essential. But after all, we have the ostentatious manifesto, to which Mr. Buchanan is pledged. There is sound enough Southern doctrine in that, and if Mr. Buchanan shall live up to it, well and good; we will be the first to throw the mantle of forgiveness over all his past political sins of omission or commission. Meantime, as we have often said before, though not unexceptional, he is our choice for President; but in supporting him we have chosen to do so with our eyes open, and have desired that the Southern people should have their eyes open also. If they vote with them shut, it will be no fault of ours; if deceived in any particular they cannot shake their heads and say we did it.

The future is yet a problem. Assuming Mr. Buchanan's election to be a certainty, the horizon is still misty.—But of this we feel sure: the Northern reaction against Fremont is due to the resistance policy; and the Delta, and other so-called extremists and disunionists of the South, have been the true Union savers.

"A distinguished Louisiana," writing to the Delta from Washington, finishes his letter as follows:—

"But the time is now past to discuss this matter (disunion). A trace of four years to words—let us go into action—make our terms, based on the Constitution—and determine not to have peace till these conditions, just in the eyes of Heaven and man, are subscribed to by the whole country. The existence of the Union depends upon it. I say for one, and 'I say it boldly,' upon the extension of slavery hangs the equality and very existence of the South"—the extension of slavery is the most effective Union preserving plank that can be dovetailed into the democratic platform. Let us have it by 1860."

### From Kansas.

#### TRIAL OF THE FREE STATE PRISONERS IN JUDGE LECOMPT'S COURT.

Indictment and Arrest of Capt. Emery.

Correspondence of the Cin. Gazette.

LAWRENCE, K. T. Oct. 30, 1856.

Seven young men of the Free State prisoners who have been indicted for murder in the first degree, were taken into Court at LeCompton to-day, by the United States Deputy Marshal, and their trial commenced. The witnesses for the Territory were introduced and gave in evidence to the effect that some of the

prisoners at the bar were recognized as being engaged in the warlike attack upon Hickory Point on the 14th of September last, which resulted in the death of Chas. G. Newhall, who was shot while engaged in the fight. Some doubt existed as to which party fired first, the witnesses manifesting considerable shrewdness in the attempt to evade a direct answer to the question. Two of them were overheard boasting in private conversation that "they fired first, but it was not known to the attorneys," and they took considerable credit to themselves for their success in not letting the Court know about it.

One witness testified that on the morning of the 14th of September, a party of men numbering 300 surrounded the house, and with their cannon commenced an attack upon it. The assailants were under the command of Col. Harvey, well armed, &c. That the party in the house were in two companies—one, the company from Atchinson, was commanded by Capt. Robertson. The other was raised in that vicinity, and commanded by Capt. Lowe. They numbered 80 men. When Harvey's men approached, the men in the house had a black flag flying from it, and after a fight, which continued five hours, it was taken down and a white one put in its place. They surrendered, made a treaty, and Harvey's men started back to Lawrence; while on their way they were captured by the United States Dragoons, under the command of Col. Cook, and taken prisoners to LeCompton.

As was expected, every one of the jury on this case are of the most ultra pro-slavery men in Kansas, each one taking the oath prescribed by the bogus laws, to support the fugitive slave law, &c., &c. The Marshal did well for his party, in going about the county, and wherever he found a pro-slavery man, of the Atchinson school, to subpoena him to appear as a juror. He got sixty men in this way, and made only one mistake and got a Free State man amongst them, but he was soon disposed of by the attorney for the Territory, who challenged him and thereby prevented him from serving.

The Governor has not returned from Southern Kansas, where he has been for some time with the troops, engaged in capturing Free State men, charged with the commission of some crime or other in the defence of their sacred rights.—The last heard of him he was on the Neosho.

Capt. Emery, of Leavenworth, the murderer of W. Phillips, the man that took the Rev. Mr. Noto and Mr. Wilder prisoners while traveling on the highway and imprisoned them in a dungeon for days, and stole their teams and other property, appeared before Judge Lecompte and gave one thousand dollars bonds to appear for trial. Emery has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and the Court is not so severe upon pro-slavery men as upon Free State men, accused for crime.

Judge Lecompte refuses to admit a Free State man, now a prisoner, to bail, a man that is sick, and has a family of four children at home to provide for.—He is not so indulgent towards him as Emery.

### Later from Kansas.

#### Acquittal of Eight Free State Prisoners—One Convicted.

LECOMPTON, Kansas, Nov. 3.

To the Chicago Tribune: This morning the Court met, and after the transaction of some preliminary business, Mr. Stephens, Esq., counsel for the defence, then made his closing argument to the jury. It was an able effort, and reflected great credit upon the author.

He was followed by Marcus J. Parrott, Esq., of Leavenworth City, senior counsel for the defence. He investigated most thoroughly the evidence introduced by the counsel for the Government, exposing their one-sided and fanatical assumptions, in a clear and forcible manner, manifesting great fairness towards the defendants, avoiding all personal allusions to their political opinions, which cannot be said of his colleagues in the case. After he had concluded, the Judge gave his charge to the jury. They retired, and after an absence from the Court Room of an hour and a half, they returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The following named persons were then released: John L. King, formerly of Brattleborough, Vt.; Thomas J. Rogers,

Chillicothe, Ohio; J. H. York, Buchanan Co., Mo.; David Patrick, Lexington, Mo.; Geo. N. Neff, Bloomington, Illinois; Jesse F. Fyle, Greensville, Indiana; James G. Ketchum, Bloomington, Ill.; James Conley, Half Day, Illinois.

The others were sent back to their prison house, to await trial for other crimes alleged against them in the indictment of the Grand Jury.

It is understood here that Judge LeCompte will adjourn Court on Saturday night, and those who are not tried before that time will have to remain in prison until the next term of Court in April next.

A term of Court in Judge Cato's District, commences on Monday next, and that is the reason alleged for the adjournment of this.

Cold weather has already commenced; all day long it has been snowing, with a high wind; the prison house is very open and uncomfortable, and the prisoners suffer considerably.

During the coming winter it will be very severe upon the prisoners, and also upon the guards, many of whom are complaining already; denouncing Col. Titus for not permitting them to return to their homes in the South, before navigation on the river closes. A more homesick looking set I never saw. One of them told me that he had spent all of his money, had nothing to do, and so he joined Col. Titus' militia, wanted to go back to South Carolina, before cold weather, but could not. He came to vote for a Slave State, was promised money to sustain him for a year. But they did not fulfil their promise and he was left without friends, and compelled to join the militia, or die of starvation.

Judge Lecompte has sentenced Mr. Bairter, who was convicted a few days since, for "assault and battery with intent to kill," to six years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Yours, S. F. T.

### Agricultural.

From the State Journal, Oct. 25th.

Fifth Annual Fair of the Indiana State Agricultural Society.

TAIRED DAY.

The receipts of yesterday show that we were not mistaken in the large numbers attending. They were nearly five thousand dollars.

To-day has not been favorable, for the morning was chilling, and the afternoon wet and cold. Still there are many visitors, and the interest seems unabated. But this rain will convince all of the necessity of having a covered shelter, where, in bad weather as in good, thousands may be seated, and whilst resting or sheltering, be instructed or amused by addresses, or by the exhibition of stock that has taken premiums. This matter will, doubtless, receive the consideration it deserves, at the January meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.

### THE HORSES.

We have always felt how inadequate are our opportunities to do justice to this noble and important animal, because at few stalls can we procure satisfactory information of this animal, or properly view him.

For the first time, we have had the pleasure of seeing a Black Hawk—that of Wm. H. Turner, of Indianapolis, named Vermont. He was in this flesh, having the distemper, is 15 hands and 1 inch high, black, and bears the evidence of his blood in almost every point. He trotted in the ring against a Mohawk stallion exhibited by B. Burney, of Jefferson county—a fine animal.

Easy and graceful movement, beauty of carriage and endurance, are matters that we look to much more than a few seconds of time. Judged by these qualities, Vermont sustained the high opinion we have heretofore expressed of the Black Hawk Morgans.

We looked at much of the trotting and pacing, but none of it, except Vermont, and next to him the Canadian Mohawk, that gave us much pleasure in looking at them. Head up, a free and sweeping reach, and light and graceful movement, these give us pleasure, and all these are found in the Black Hawks. We learn with much satisfaction that more of this breed will soon be brought into the State. In Ohio, where strenuous exertions have been made to overcome them by the best Virginia and Kentucky breeds, they have achieved a triumph. Let there be said what may be about their want of pure blood and descent, they are distinct and pre-eminent in the high qualities as roadsters which have been claimed for them.

The time made by other trotters and pacers was good, but we think, did not quite reach that made last year. In shortest time that was made when we were present was 2 minutes and 36 seconds.

Some of the mares were good. There was a large black one, of the English draft stock, which weighed two thousand pounds, too large, we think for farm purposes, but probably the best for the day. We did not see all the mares in the ring, but from what we did, we are satisfied that there is not care enough taken in the breeding of mares. We must perfect them—in form and gait. We must not

cross a trotting mare with a pacing horse, or the contrary, but keep trotters and pacers distinct.

### THE MULES.

These were the tallest we have ever seen—too much so, for our fancy, but we will let Mark Cockrill and the Kentucky breeders settle the question of large and moderate sized mules.

THE POULTRY was very fine, largely exhibited, and was looked at with much interest. The Chinese geese drew most attention, and would be a fine fowl were it not for their unmusical notes. Pity it is that they cannot keep their mouths shut.

### FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The exhibition of these was full and satisfactory.

The mills present were Joyce's "Star," Leavitt's "Young America," the "Little Giant," Brandt's "Premium Stock Mill," and the "Eagle," by R. C. Wren.

Each made twenty revolutions, and the amount of corn and cob meal, with the power tested by the dynamometer, is as follows:

THE STAR—power 370 pounds, being the average of the revolutions, amount ground 2 bushels, wanting 64 inches, or not much over 1 1/2 bushels. The half bushel measure was 73 inches deep, consequently in the fourth half bushel there was but an inch and a quarter of meal.

YOUNG AMERICA—draft 382 1/2 pounds—meal 2 bushels wanting three inches.

LITTLE GIANT—draft 367 pounds—meal 2 1/2 bushels, wanting 11 inches.

PREMIUM STOCK MILL—draft 235 pounds—meal 1 1/2 bushels, wanting 3 1/2 inches.

EAGLE—which broke at the 15th revolution, ground 1 1/2 bushels, wanting 6 1/2 inches.

THE STAR, we learn, received the premium.

Contents of this kind are very inconclusive of merit, because the durability of the grinders, their liability to break, and the cost of replacing them with new ones, are left undetermined, and these are matters of the highest importance to the farmer.

Connected with the crushers, is the boiling of the meal, and whilst speaking of the former, we will merely add, that the proprietors of the Little Giant, Scott & Hedges, exhibited a boiler, which is altogether the best one we have ever seen. It cooks meal, and heats water by steam, thus cooking the mush in a barrel, which prevents it from scorching. A bucket of cold water was made to boil in 1 1/2 minutes. It requires but little fuel, answers for washing, rendering lard, boiling sugar water, and a variety of other purposes. We will notice it more particularly hereafter.

During the Fair, meetings for discussing Agricultural subjects were held every evening, and were numerously attended, to the satisfaction of all.

### VEGETABLES AND DAIRY.

If this hall Leaven Harding had some "smelling" ruta, bage turnips, and W. Graves, Hendricks county, some flat turnips that do honor to the fertile soil of Indiana.

We cannot give the owner's names to a tithe of the articles exhibited. If any one wants to see huge specimens of cabbage, onions, parsnips, beets, carrots, squashes, corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, this is the place to go to. One good feature we notice in this collection of products—they came from all parts of the State, and are not the growth of one or two sections.

Vestal of Cambridge City occupies a large space in this hall, as well as in the young men's department, with piles of enormous sweet potatoes.

Beautiful oats, wheat, rye and the different grass seeds are here exhibited.

The women of Indiana have not been backward or slow in sending up specimens of their skill in the production of soap, candles, butter, bread, crackers, cakes of a dozen kinds, preserved fruits put up in all imaginable ways, pickles made from every "green thing," candies, clear and beautiful honey, jellies and other things not in our power to give name to.

This hall, although not so showy as some of the other departments, is none the less interesting as an exhibition of the farm, vegetable and dairy products of the great agricultural State of Indiana.

### Apples for Human Food.

A friend desires us to re-publish the following, which we do with pleasure.

The importance of apples, as food, has not hitherto been sufficiently estimated in this country, nor understood. Besides contributing a large portion of sugar, mucilage and other nutritive matter, in the form of food, they contain such a fine combination of vegetable acids, extractive substances, and aromatic principles, with the nutritive matter, as to act powerfully in the capacity of refreshments, tonics, and antiseptics; and when freely used at the season of ripeness, by rural laborers and others, they prevent debility, strengthen digestion, correct the putrefactive tendencies of nitrogenous food, avert scurvy, and probably maintain and strengthen the powers of productive labor. The operatives of Cornwall, in England, consider apples nearly or nourishing as bread, and more so than potatoes. In the year 1801, a year of scarcity, apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor; and the laborers asserted that they could stand to their work on baked apples without meat, whereas a potato diet required either meat or fish. The French and German use apples extensively; indeed, it is rare they sit down, in the rural districts, without them in some shape or other, even at the best tables. The labor-